

Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

GEN. MILES AND BILL.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and Hohenzollern Bill, emperor of Germany, it yoked in the same regime, would prove a great pair. For that matter, they are no small potatoes, taken singly. General Miles is again off for the coast, in a special train, accompanied by a large number of generals, colonels, captains and the like, who constitute his military and personal staff. The dispatches announce that his train is scheduled for Charleston, South Carolina, from which point he is to proceed to Santiago de Cuba. So far as we can see, General Shafter has made no mistakes down there as the ranking general. He personally supervised the embarkment of all the men, munitions, provisions, paraphernalia, and so forth, carried in a terrific surf without the loss of a man, landing in a wilderness and in rain and mud. Without halting to dry his powder or straighten out the tangled harness of his mule teams, he struck out through a forest of underbrush, malaria and mosquitoes, over stony hills and knee-deep in swamps, at the end of twenty miles of which he proceeded to do battle against the greatest kind of odds, such as numbers, fortifications, and a Spanish fleet combined. The fleet took to its heels, and the outputs were captured. The next thing heard of him he was demanding, not the presence of Miles and his staff, or even reinforcements, but the surrender of the enemy, who at the last accounts were hesitating. The announcement that Major General Miles and his shoulder-strapped and emblazoned staff is en route will not scare the Spaniards at Santiago half as much as it will tend to embolden Shafter and his men, who will feel that somebody may think they have failed. Miles having remained away from the front till the worst was over, might better hang onto the strategic board. At any rate, we would like the privilege of assuring General Shafter that the American people are convinced that he has accomplished all that could have been under all the discouraging circumstances and with the small force at his command; that in short it would have been impossible for Miles or Napoleon to have done better, and that he and his officers and men cannot be robbed of the glory of the brilliant dash for, and the subsequent stubbornly fought battle of Santiago which are bound to be crowned with victory in the next few days.

WATSON'S DESTINATION.

There is no longer any doubt that Watson is going with a powerful fleet to Spain. Whether Spain and the Mediterranean is his final destination is however not so certain. His fleet is not going in convoy but independently, to rendezvous at some sealed-order port. Great coffers are to be sent along, loaded with sufficient extra coal to send the fleet around the world. There is a surmise that Watson will tool away to time in bombarding the coast cities of Spain, or in taking Spanish possessions in the Mediterranean, but that he will, in a few days hence, be heard of in the Suez canal, on his way to the Philippines. The States' interests in the Philippines are not only far-reaching, but they are being menaced. If we fail to hold the Philippines, indemnity for the present war with Spain might prove impossible. Watson can reach the Philippines within ten days after the arrival of Camara, if indeed his fleet should go forward, but outside of Camara's squadron or its presence in the Philippines, there is an evident necessity for reinforcing Dewey. The shortest route for Watson is via the Suez canal, and the chances are that the Philippines is his destination.

ALL FOR BUSINESS.

The fall of Santiago will be the signal for commercial wheels that have been rusting since the outbreak of hostilities to begin revolving once more. A canvass of the export provision trade of New York shows that the firms which have made a specialty of Cuban trade are ready to rush their produce to the island as soon as the United States flag is firmly planted on any seaport town, and the American forces give assurance of protection to that section of Cuba. A large exporter explains his conviction that fortunes await the merchants who are first in the field with needed commodities when Santiago has fallen. The inhabitants need immense supplies of flour, corn, beans, beef products, hay, all kinds of canned goods, and, in fact, everything that civilized beings require for their subsistence. The city has exhausted its supplies, and is as destitute as a community of hoboes. With the barriers removed, and exporters bringing goods to Santiago, the business done will be enormous. This exporter thinks that much gold is held to the credit of Cuban merchants, who when they saw that war was inevitable, sent large sums of money to New York, to London, and to Paris. This money is awaiting their call. These prudent and far-seeing Cubans will be cash customers when the American exporters ship their goods to Santiago.

A GREAT SHOWING.

The government fiscal year closed June 30. The total foreign commerce of the United States, so far as the imports and exports of merchandise can be compared, shows a remarkable increase. Our exports have reached a higher figure than ever before in the commercial history of this country, and the imports have fallen off. The exports represent a value of over \$1,200,000,000, and the imports will be little more than \$600,000,000, showing a difference

ference in our favor of 160 per cent. The difference in the specie trade is also in favor of the United States. The imports of gold, as foreshadowed by the full reports for the eleven months ending May 31, 1898, and the weekly reports from New York show an import of gold of \$122,000,000, against an export of only \$17,000,000. Added to the balance of merchandise trade, we can note to our credit the handsome amount of \$115,000,000.

The exports of breadstuffs, as compared with the same exports during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, have increased most wonderfully. Wheat has been exported to the extent of 135,000,000 bushels, against 79,500,000 bushels during the last year. Even the corn exports increased considerably. We have exported during the year 1898 nearly 300,000,000 bushels, against 177,000,000 bushels during the fiscal year 1897.

The cotton exports have increased as far as quantities are considered, but the value has not advanced in proportion, the price of cotton being on the average lower than during the preceding year. The provision exports have been all that can be desired; bacon and ham will exceed 800,000,000 pounds, against 665,000,000 pounds the previous year. Lard runs up to 650,000,000 pounds, against 568,000,000 pounds in 1897. Cheese shows an increase of 6,000,000 pounds. The exports of beef products have slightly decreased; the exports of cattle show a small gain of about 20,000 head.

Our imports have fallen off all along the line. Only in comparing the goods imported free of duty, and the dutiable goods separately, are found some pronounced changes. The articles of food and live animals, free of duty, have decreased in about the same proportion as the same articles subject to duty. But the dutiable articles in a crude condition for domestic industry have increased over 100 per cent, showing the influence of the new tariff. The articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc., have only slightly increased.

The gain in the exports of manufactured articles is worth noticing. There has been a slow but steady progress in this direction, and 25 per cent of our whole exports are now manufactured articles. In imports we note a decrease of manufactures, the 37 per cent of the year 1897, showing an acceptable improvement.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Solo archipelago lies about 600 miles south of Manila and consists of about 150 small islands, with a total area of about 500 square miles. The inhabitants are Malays and Mohammedans. In 1878 the Spaniards conquered the islands and annexed them to their Philippine colony. The islands have been notorious for piracy. Teak and sandalwood, cocoa and araca nuts, bananas, mangoes and oranges abound. Wild boars and deer are common. The population of the archipelago is 75,000. Solo island, the chief island of the archipelago, has a length of thirty-five miles and a breadth of five to ten miles. It is the island which the imprudent little "Kaiser Billy" is reported to have dared to accept from Spain after the United States had practically conquered it. Solo is the principal town of the archipelago. It is situated on the northwest coast of the island of Solo, is built chiefly of huts and has 6,000 inhabitants. Spaniards have occupied this city since 1851. It has a good roadstead.

We first lick 'em hard, and then give 'em a square meal to square it.

What a distracting amount of "still lying" that man Camara does do.

Little Hawaii has been taken under our wing, and it is an awfully big wing.

We have annexed Hawaii. If Japan is going to do a song and dance, now is her time.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani is now a citizen of the United States, just like Mrs. Lease.

Blanco, in Havana, is still talking pers. Blanco will have to be whaled, and it is a big job.

The Red Cross nurses are doing bravely and nobly. There is a more difficult task than fighting.

President Dole is probably just now laying the wires to come to the United States senate.

Spain is brave; no one can deny that. But bravery isn't much unless you can shoot straight.

We are to send to Spain under Watson the Oregon and the Yosemite, both with Spanish names.

Hobson is now back among the Americans. The Spaniards treated him well. Even Spaniards admire courage.

The insurgents of the Philippines are more competent to govern themselves than the insurgents of Cuba are.

Do not think you will wake up some morning and find peace declared. The negotiations for peace will last for months.

The Spanish will pay us again for blind-folding their prisoners when they led Hobson out with his eyes uncovered to make the exchange.

Before peace negotiations are begun McKinley should put a muzzle on that slyster Rubens of the Cuban junta and then throw him into jail until peace is concluded.

Sampson's Fourth of July spiel did him no good. The American people admire Dewey's way of making reports. "Sailed into this harbor last night and destroyed the fleet. Send me some ammunition."

Schley and Cervera.

"I have caught them and they will never get home." These were the prophetic words which Commodore Winfield Scott Schley sent to the war department when he caught sight of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor early in the morning of May 29. The location of the phantom fleet after a lively hunt covering several weeks, created a great stir in Washington, and Commodore Schley was rewarded, if it may be so-called, by being placed in command of the Springfield squadron at Hampton Roads while Acting Rear Admiral Sampson was placed in charge of the blockading squadron.

The friends of Commodore Schley in the war department did not think that he had been fairly treated in removing him from the front when there was a prospect of a fight and glory, and some officers joined over the fact that when Cervera made his mad break for freedom, Commodore Schley was on hand with steam up to the top notch, while Acting Rear Admiral Sampson, who was off some where on the blue sea "hunting for mermaids and new suggestions for the war department."

Commodore Schley, when Cervera's fleet appeared, coming at full speed out of Santiago harbor, took command on the bridge, gave the signals, and gave the word for the attack on the fleet, and then, in company with the Oregon, chased the Cristobal Colon sixty miles and forced her commander to surrender.

Commodore Schley comes of a race of warriors. Thomas Schley, the founder of the family in this country, settled in the little town of Frederick, Md., in the early part of the last century, and had many a fierce contest with the Indians.

The family came from Schleswig-on-the-Schley, and were staunch Huguenots. John Schley, the Commodore's father, served with distinction in the war of 1812, and named his eldest son Winfield Scott Schley in honor of the grim old warrior, who on several occasions visited the Schley family in Frederick, Md., where the Commodore was born in 1839.

As a boy, "Scotty" Schley was courageous, good-natured, always in mischief rather than inative to study, inclined to practical jokes and always had a chip on his shoulder. When ten years old he was whipped a boy much larger and older. His father reprimanded him for creating a disturbance in the street, but told him that he never heard that he had been whipped in a fight, there would be a good spanking awaiting him at home.

Young Schley was sent to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but did not alarm any one by his brightness. He was graduated near the foot of his class in 1860. During his academic career he just worked hard enough to pass the exam, and his physical prowess he was always in the front rank and ever ready to attack another or defend himself when there was occasion for action.

Shortly after graduation he was assigned as midshipman to the old frigate Niagara, under the command of Captain Fremont, and went to China. On the return trip, in 1861, Midshipman Schley was put to a test which roused all the manhood in him and gave him the opportunity to lay the foundation for the glorious career and the magnificent triumph at Santiago, which has thrilled the hearts of seventy million grateful Americans.

When the frigate approached Boston harbor, a Spanish ship was sighted, and had not spoken to a ship for two months and there was anxiety among the officers and men as to the outcome of the quarrel between the north and south in congress.

"What is the news, pilot?" asked Captain Fremont. "Bad enough," was the reply: "Fort Sumpter has been fired upon and has surrendered to the rebels." Captain Fremont, a staunch Unionist, knew that many of the men on the ship were in favor of state's rights, if not of secession. He was determined to put the rebels to the test, and he spoke of the grave crisis involving the stability of the nation, and said that, in spite of the oath of allegiance which they had all taken when they joined the navy to support the government, he would advise every one to decide for himself what he would do, according to the dictates of his own conscience.

"I have drawn up a new oath of allegiance," said Captain Fremont, "and it is on the table in my room. Every man that wants to put his hands on the ship to support the government, must sign this oath, and those who do not desire to do this can leave the ship at once."

The loyal men rushed to the cabin, but a large number refused to subscribe to the oath. Captain Fremont went to the cabin when sufficient time had been given to all to decide, and standing by the table, found the tall, commanding figure and determined face of Midshipman Schley. The captain had been doubtful as to what to do with the young man who would not sign the oath.

"Well, Winnie," said the captain, "have you decided? Will you sign the oath?" "Aye, aye, sir," responded the midshipman. "My name is not to be yours on the list. Same flag and same Uncle Sam to me. Maryland as in Massachusetts. I will fight under the Stars and Stripes."

"God bless you, my boy!" exclaimed Captain Fremont, grasping the young man's hand. "I fought shoulder to shoulder with your father in 1812, and while some of the boys are going away it has my prayer that you and your father's son and I would stick to the old flag!"

Commodore Schley began active service in the war on the frigate Potomac, at Ship Island, in 1861. The following year he was sent to the Pacific station, and in the Gulf, and took part in all the naval battles there to the fall of Port Hudson. He won promotion to a lieutenant in 1863 for his services.

He went to the Chinkia Islands, landed at the head of one hundred marines, throttled an insurrection among the Chinese coolies and gave them a severe drubbing for threatening the life of the American consul.

He was assigned to duty at the Naval Academy for three years. His next detail was to the Asiatic station in command of the Benicia and he took an active part in the overthrow of the forces defending the Salu River in Korea. He was appointed commander of the Asiatic station in 1871. He is said to be the best linguist in the navy. He was made commander in 1874 and for five years was in charge of the North and South Atlantic stations and the west coast of Africa. He killed several hundred pirates on the Congo and made the African coast a fit place to live.

His next assignment was to the North Polar land to command of the Greely relief expedition. After a perilous trip in the frozen sea, he rescued Lieutenant Greely and his crew, and brought them safely home. His reward was a gold medal from congress, promotion to the rank of captain and an appointment as commander of the Benicia.

He was placed in command of the cruiser Baltimore in 1880, and took the body of John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor or the Great Monitor, to Sweden. The inventor's death had been a great loss to the navy, and congress gave him permission to wear it. Upon his return to this country he was sent to the Pacific station, and settled the difficulty arising from the stoning of some of the Baltimore's sailors by Chileans in Valparaiso, which caused a stage that threatened war between this country and Chile, in a manner that earned commendation from the government and navy department.

He landed several hundred marines at midnight and was ready to bombard the city if his demands had not been considered favorably.

He was placed in charge of the light-house service, with headquarters in Staten Island, in 1891, and laid out the plans for building this harbor. He was returned to active service in 1892, and was in command of the "Fighting Bob" Evans as commander of the cruiser New York.

"On Stanley, On."

Whitewater Independent: Some of the radical Pop papers have made a great mistake attacking W. E. Stanley's honesty and integrity, and such senseless attack will make him lots of votes. Stanley is a good man, stands high, and is popular. If he is in the wrong crowd, so much the better for that crowd. From what we have seen of him, in the Populist papers, we can hardly blame him for being a Republican. Wouldn't the Republicans have been duffers to put up a man not as good as Stanley against a governor and candidate like Leedy?

Outlines of Oklahoma.

The Santa Fe at Newkirk has in deposits \$76,974. In Bob Lowery's company there is a Swallow and a Gumball. The county attorney has ruled music out of the saloons of Newkirk. The Catholic sisters are preparing to erect and run a hospital at Oklahoma City.

The indictments against Major Woolsey, ex-agent of the Poncas, have been dismissed.

It is President McKinley's opinion that the coming section of this country is Oklahoma.

It is said that Guthrie is working to take away the Santa Fe shops from Arkansas City.

Jerre Johnson of Kildare says he never engaged in boudoir politics even to the extent of a cigar.

So far as learned news of the Oklahoma Rough Riders were needed or killed in the battle before Santiago.

Sam Murphy has been confirmed by the senate and he can put the postoffice in his pocket at any time he sees fit.

Judge Burwell has decided that a probable judge has no right to appoint a receiver, even when the district judge is absent.

Barth Barnes' chief fear at this time probably is that the war will end without his getting a shot at Morro Castle, Havana.

The feud between Guthrie and Perry is growing. Burke, a Guthrie printer, went up to Perry the other day and the authorities arrested him.

At Oklahoma City on the Fourth J. K. Hathaway and C. Smith couldn't find any Spaniards to whip, so they jumped into each other and were arrested.

The first passenger train from El Reno to Geary over the Choctaw made the trip July 5. The train was regularly leaves El Reno for Geary at 10:30 a. m.

A. C. Dole, of the Newkirk Democrat, would like the office of county clerk to rest in until a Democratic president with postoffice to hand out, can be elected.

The First National Bank and the Citizens' State Bank at El Reno have notified customers hereafter that they will charge ten cents for drafts. This covers the revenue stamp.

The newspapers in Oklahoma are making so much fun of Festina that the firm making the stuff will have to advertise in all the Oklahoma papers pretty soon for self-protection.

The question has repeatedly been asked whether or not a settler or public land was required to remain on the land after a residence of five years in order to prove up. The commissioner of the general land office says: "A residence upon the homestead is not required after the expiration of five years as a pre-requisite of obtaining a patent to the land, nor does a change of residence after that period forfeit a right already acquired." He also holds that proof and payment must be made at the same time, so that a proof can not be made at the expiration of five years and payment made at the time to which extensions have been made by acts of congress.

Sergeant Hunter, writing to the Guthrie Leader, after the first day's battle at Santiago, says: "Captain Houston took command of Major Brodie's place in the last hour of the engagement, and his good judgment saved us from being cut to pieces. Colonels Wood and Roosevelt were in the fight from start to finish, and made it a point to be where the fight was the hottest. The Rough Riders sustained their reputation. Only one of them was wounded, and that one was Adjutant Hall. He took a notion to go to the rear and couldn't stop. The Spaniards had the advantage in the way of position and lay of the country. They were in rifle pits, black houses, and in the road, which in some places had cuts ten feet deep and thirty feet wide. I have not yet found out where the Cuban regiment was, but think it was in the right in the mountains. General Shafter says the Rough Riders fought better than any raw volunteers he ever knew; that they acted like old veterans. The boys are all well and anxious for another brush."

Along the Kansas Nile. There are now six hundred colored men in camp at Topeka.

Three colored volunteers from Atchison who deserted at Topeka have been arrested.

The Republican central committee will secure a dwelling house in Topeka as Republican headquarters.

It is Senator Peffer's idea that he can not be elected, but that he will enliven Leedy's following for all that's out.

Ed. Little's regiment at Ft. Scott may not go to Manila at all, but he sent to Arizona to be put in the line of the Indiana.

Topeka has put a license of \$2.00 a year on the trading stamp fraud and has ended that scheme so far as that town is concerned.

He who makes two blades of grass grow where one has grown before is a public benefactor, but by increasing the pasturage for chieftains.

The new police force in Topeka will be uniformed in dark blue with black slouch hats put helmets on them. Black slouch hats are not pretty or impressive.

Re Lambert, United States district attorney, will go into court in an attempt to make the express companies pay the cost of the revenue stamps on shipments, instead of the shipper.

Turk Turk of Atchison is a cook in the camp at Washington. He has sent his friends a picture of himself in the act of cutting some of the bread he has made himself, with a rip-saw.

Arthur Jones, who killed Mary Leishman and himself at Emporia the other day, was in love with the girl, who was not good, and was jealous of other boys. They were sixteen years of age.

There is a growing feeling among the leading Populists of Kansas that the free silver question should be dropped as an issue and that the question of monopolies and combinations should be insisted upon.

When the Kansas regiment first went to Chickamauga a volunteer from New York watched them and said: "If I had kids and didn't play soldier better than that I'd kill 'em." Now the Kansas boys are among the most proficient fighters in camp.

The Santa Fe line running from Topeka to Atchison is the main line, not the branch running to Kansas City. In an early day Atchison people gave the Santa Fe railroad a home with the understanding that the Atchison line was always to be the main line.

The Connecticut Fire Insurance company has been freed from the state by Webb McNeill. One of McNeill's agents went to Connecticut and insisted on examining the books of the company and being paid for it. The company refused to pay his fee. Hence, McNeill bounced the company from Kansas.

Eureka Herald: William "Deadshot" Bailey died Wednesday morning at the home of his son, John Bailey, in Otter Creek township, from paralysis. Mr. Bailey was 73 years old and had been a resident of Eureka and vicinity for a number of years. Hunting and fishing occupied much of his time, and years ago, before his eyesight failed him, he was considered one of the best marksmen in this part of the country. He was taken ill about five months ago and since that time has been confined to the home of his son.

In a letter Annie L. Diggs has received Senator W. A. Harris indorses the Harris-Peffer ticket, and says that he is a bold, straight forward way, and states his views on Porto Rico, also friendly to the president. In the letter he says: "The president is doing in his message that amounts to a new change of policy, but is the consummation of a policy which has practically been advocated since we have more than a century. The occupation of Hawaii and Porto Rico and the building of the Ni-

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Galena Republican: One of the most enthusiastic supporters of Hon. W. E. Stanley, Republican candidate for governor, is J. R. Ernest of this city. In 1871 Stanley and Ernest came west to grow up with the country, and settled in Jefferson county. Both gentlemen being enthusiastic Republicans, they were honored the following year by receiving the nominations upon the Republican ticket for county attorney and county superintendent, respectively. Mr. Stanley being a lawyer of recognized ability and Mr. Ernest a successful educator, they were both triumphantly elected, and served the people faithfully and well. In speaking of Mr. Stanley, Mr. Ernest characterizes him as one of the noblest and grandest men in the state, and should he be elected, and of that there is no question, he will make one of the best governors the state ever had.

Iola Register: In a letter, renewing his subscription to the Register, Mr. O. O. Adams, who formerly lived in Wichita and knows Mr. Stanley well, says: "With W. E. Stanley at the head of the ticket, there seems to be little doubt of the defeat of Populism this year. I know Mr. Stanley well. He will make a strong candidate. He is popular at Wichita, a magnetic and forceful speaker, a leader at the bar, and a Christian gentleman. He has been superintendent of the First M. E. Sunday school at Wichita for twenty years."

Lawrence Journal: Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City and Wichita announce that they will allow anyone to run just the same as they have been running, provided the keepers put up the requisite amount of stuff. Topeka and Fort Scott will fall back on drug store drinks, and it is reported from both towns that drug stores have doubled the price since the Leedy order. Living will be expensive but not difficult in Topeka and Fort Scott hereafter.

Kansas City Journal: Here is another little inconsistency in the Populist platform. In one resolution the national platform of 1896 is indorsed from beginning to end. In the next resolution the issue of government bonds for any purpose is vigorously denounced. The Populist national platform of 1896 indorsed the issue of bonds by congress at any time the necessity arose, but objected to the issue of bonds by the president and his secretaries without an act of congress.

In other words, the Populist national convention denounced the kind of bonds issued during the Populist and Democratic administration and indorsed the kind of bonds just issued for war purposes.

Kiowa (Pop.) Review: Hundreds of Democrats and Populists all over the Big Seventh district will not vote for Simpson. He should be taken off the ticket and a man put on who can be elected.

Topeka Capital: Returns of assessors furnished to the Kansas state board of agriculture from seventy-three counties show 15,500,000 bushels or nearly 25 per cent less corn as having been in the hands of their farmers March 1 this year than at the same time in 1897. Jewell county farmers were holding on to 4,250,000 bushels, Republic, 3,250,000, Brown, 3,150,000, and Nemaha, 2,850,000 bushels. In the same seventy-three counties there was 94 per cent or 74,700 bushels more wheat held on the farms in March this year than the year before.

Topeka Capital: A Colby dispatch says that the Sixth district Democrats, in convention, refused to indorse the candidacy of R. M. McDowell for the Populist nomination and present incumbent, and nominated W. G. Hoffer, editor of the Lincoln Sentinel, to make the race. Hoffer began his Kansas career as a student at Midland college, Atchison. He began his newspaper career on the old Patriot at Atchison. From Atchison he went to Larned and worked for two years on the Eagle-Optic. In 1894 or thereabouts he bought the Lincoln Sentinel, and made it a straight Democratic paper.

Kansas City Star: The administration has made no more reputable and appropriate appointment than that of Colonel Marshall M. Murdock as postmaster at Wichita. Colonel Murdock is the kind of a Republican who is not afraid to criticize his party when it does what he thinks is wrong, and if it were the rule instead of the exception, it would reward that kind of bravery there would be much less immorality and corruption in politics than there is now.

Lawrence Journal: Will Marsh Murdock, as postmaster at Wichita, has sufficient influence with the editor of the Eagle to make that aggressive and excellent journal let up on the fast mail train?

Kiowa Review: Colonel Murdock of the Wichita Eagle has been appointed postmaster of that city. He deserves the place if devotion to his party cuts any ice. It is true that he rules up some of the bell-weather of his party, but as they need it, and need it badly, he has received promotion for his independence.

Burton Graphic: The appointment of Colonel M. M. Murdock as postmaster at Wichita was a deserved recognition of the effective service which he has done the party in Sedgewick county and the Seventh congressional district. There are a few grouchy people over his being selected, but the recognized fact remains that he does more for the party in a day than all the other candidates for the place combined have done in a year. We're glad Murdock got there.

Wellington Monitor-Press: Poor old St. John has reached the incurable stage of the disease called politics, says the Fort Scott Monitor. His downward dates from the time when he became too good for his party, when it refused to keep him longer in office. Even in a fusion convention, the natural home of political renegades, he is taunted with having sold out his party and defeated Blaine for the presidency.

Halsford Independent: Mort Albright of Kingman has been selected to lead the Republican campaign in Kansas this year. He is the youngest man who has held the position in years, and he will show the old folks how to win a victory.

Sec. Innes & Co.

FORMERLY McNAHARA & CO.

Price Bombardment Today

Four severe shots on desirable merchandise. Ladies' all linen, unlaundried, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, convent hand embroidered, a 20c value, today 10c. Ladies' white cotton Richellee ribbed Vests, taped neck and arms; sold anywhere at 15c. Today 10c, three for 25c. Children's fine ribbed Hose in sizes 6 to 7 1-2 only, today at 5c. FANS—All our 7c and 10c Paper Fans, including 35 styles, today at 3c.

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July 18

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\$3.00 Suits at	\$1.50	\$10.00 Suits at	\$5.00
4.00 Suits at	2.00	12.00 Suits at	6.00
5.00 Suits at	2.50	15.00 Suits at	7.50
6.00 Suits at	3.00	16.00 Suits at	8.00
7.50 Suits at	3.75	18.00 Suits at	9.00
9.00 Suits at	4.50		

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Topeka, Kansas.

29 Years Old.

A Home School for Girls